CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1830. [NO. 685.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY, BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

For Rent,

Two STORES, now occupied by James Kyle, Esq., on the Public Square, possession given on the 1st of October.

ALSO,

Two BRICK STORES, on Person street, between Messrs. McRae and Stedman. Possession given on the 1st September. Apply to

JOHN KELLY.

July 15, 84-2w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Anthony W. Horton and Thomas J. Curtis, vs. Angus Taylor, Ex'r of Duncan McLeran, dec. & others. } IN EQUITY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Jenkins and Wife, and Charles McDonald, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*. That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for SIX weeks, that unless the said defendants come in and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, on or before the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

WITNESS, *William F. Strange*, Clerk and Master, at Office in Fayetteville, this 10th day of July, 1830.

W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

JAS. H. SWINDELLS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth City, Raleigh, Newbern, Washington, Fayetteville, and other places in the route through North Carolina, that he intends visiting the above mentioned places in the month of August next, for the purpose of

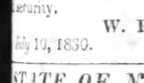
Tuning and Stringing Piano Fortes.

Mr. S. does not make a practice of travelling the country, for the purpose mentioned in this advertisement; but so many persons having gone through that quarter, who know nothing at all of the business, has induced him to undertake the contemplated trip. No charge unless the parties are satisfied.

Norfolk, June 29.—84-3w

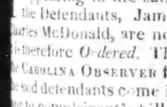
Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE



Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.



Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with convenient lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

Regimental Orders,

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 3, 1830.

WARREN WINSLOW has been appointed Quarter Master of the Regiment of Artillery of the State of No. Carolina, with the rank of Lieutenant.

JOHN W. HUSKE has been appointed Pay-Master of the Regiment of Artillery of the State of North Carolina, with the rank of Lieutenant, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Col. S. T. Hawley,

[83] ROBERT COCHRAN, Jr., *Adjutant.*

A good Cow wanted.

Apply at this office.

July 8, 1830.

HEWSON'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Petersburg 5th July, 1830.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 12th Class.
Draws on Saturday, 17th inst., in Philadelphia.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

	20,000	Dollars,
	10,000	Dollars,
	3,500	Dollars,
	1,505	Dollars,
5 prizes of	1,000	Dollars,
5 do	500	Dollars,
5 do	400	Dollars,
10 do	300	Dollars,
10 do	200	Dollars,
35 do	100	Dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* 1 25

☞ Orders enclosing the cash or prize tickets will meet with the same attention as if on personal application. Address to

B. W. HEWSON—Petersburg.

☞ The cash will be paid for all Prizes as soon as drawn. B. W. HEWSON.

Fire Proof House Covering.

WE have hereby appointed and empowered Mr. JAMES MARTINE of Fayetteville, to cover houses with tin plate, sheet iron, or zinc, on Mr. Richard S. Tilden's patent improved plan of covering, which for its decided adantage over all other methods of fire proof covering, deserves public patronage. On this plan the builder saves very considerably in the strength of timbers and framing; a slate roof requiring strength of timbers well framed in order to bear its weight. In a tin roof, there being no comparative weight, half the strength of timbers and framing is quite sufficient. This plan is peculiarly adapted to old buildings—on these nothing more being required than to take off the old shingles, knock down the old nails and put on the tin; the method of putting on the tin being so perfect that whatever may be the state of the sheeting, in reason, a perfectly water proof as well as fire proof roof is readily secured, that will last, according to the best information on the subject, one hundred years. Another very decided advantage of this method of covering is, that it is not subject to any kind of damage whatever, for, while it lies on close and smooth, forming the handsomest roof of any in use, it would require the strength of a man to pull one sheet from its position. As to the use of tin in house covering, it is well known and used in many parts of the world, and believed to be far preferable to any kind of fire proof covering except copper. It has however fallen into disuse in some parts of the United States, wholly on account of the manner of its being nailed on the roof, a number of nails being driven through each sheet in such a way as to occasion leaks. On the present plan no nail is driven through the tin, the tin being locked and attached to the roof in such a way as to render it quite impossible to leak one drop. The public may at once place the most implicit confidence in the mode of fire proof and water proof covering, and as to its last, we could produce the best testimony that it has been on houses ninety-five years and yet perfectly good. It has the most decided advantages over all other methods of fire proof covering except copper; it is the cheapest of any now in use. We have left certificates in the hands of Mr. Martine from as respectable gentlemen as any in Virginia, setting forth the advantages of this plan.

We have also empowered Mr. Martine to introduce the plan in any part of North Carolina, either by letting any person have the work done by the square or otherwise selling the patent right for any town in the State Mr. Martine will give the necessary instruction as to the method of turning the tin and putting it on.

BURD & TILDEN.

July 1, 1830. 82 tf.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,

Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents.
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

From the Petersburg Old Dominion.

CHARACTER OF AN HONEST LAWYER.

An honest lawyer is the life-guard of our fortunes—the best collateral security for an estate; a trusty pilot, to steer one through the dangerous (and often times inevitable) ocean of contention; a true priest of justice, that neither sacrifices to fraud nor covetousness; and in this, outdoes those of a higher function—that he can make people honest, who are sermon-proof. He is an infallible anatomist of *meum* and *tuum*, that will presently search a cause to the quick, and find out the peccant humor, the little lurking chest, though masked in never so fair pretences: One that practices law, so as not to forget the gospel, but always wears a conscience as well as a gown—who weighs the cause more than the gold; and if that will not bear the touch, in a generous scorn puts back the fee. Though he knows all the criticisms of his faculty, and the nice distinctions of practice, yet he never uses them, unless in a defensive way to countermine the plots of knavery; for he affects not the skill of out-baffling right nor aims at the shameful glory of making a bad cause good, but with equal contempt contemplates the wolf's study, and the dog's eloquence; and disdaining to grow great by crimes, build himself a fortune on the spoil of the oppressed, or the ruin of the widow and orphan.

He has more reverence for his profession, than to debauch it to unrighteous purposes; and had rather be dumb, than suffer his tongue to pimp for injustice, or clab his parts to bolster up a cheat with the legerdemain of law-craft.

He is not faced like Janus, to take a retaining fee from the plaintiff, and afterwards a back handed bribe from the defendant; nor so double tongued, that one may purchase his pleadings, and the other at the same time, or for a larger price, his conscience; but when he undertakes a business, he espouses it in earnest, and does not follow a cause, but manages it. A molifying letter from the adversary's potent friend, a noble treat, or the reward of a lusty present from the great, has no influence to make him slacken his proceedings; for he is so zealous for his client's interest, that you may sooner divorce the sun from the ecliptic than warp him from his integrity: Yet still he is his patron (as far as just)—for if once he finds the business smells rank, St. Mark's treasure, or the mines of Potosi, is too small a fee to engage him one step further. As his profession is honorable, so his education has been liberal and ingenius; far different from that of some jilting pettifoggers, and purse milking law drivers, whose breeding, like a cuckoo's, is in the nest of another trade, where they learn wrangling and knavery in their own causes, to spoil those of other men, and, with sweetened ingredients of mechanic fraud, compound themselves (though simple enough) fit instruments for villainy. But his greener years were seasoned with literature, and can give better proofs of his university learning, than in reckoning up the colleges: He understands logic (the method of right reasoning) and rhetoric (the art of persuasion) is well versed in history (the free school of prudence) and no stranger to the ethics and politics of the antients. He is skilled in other languages besides declaration, latin and Norman gibberish: He read Plato and Tully, before he saw either Littleton or the statute book; and grounded in the principle of nature and customs of nations, came to the study of our municipal law, which he found to be a task that required all the nerves of industry and therefore employed his time better than in hunting after new fashions, haunting the play house, or acquiring the other little town accomplishments, which render their admirers fine men in the opinion of fools, but egregious fops in the judgment of the wise. In his study, he traffics not only in the infantry of epitoms, abridgements; and diminutive collections in duodecimo, but draws his knowledge from the original springs, digesting the whole body of the law in a laborious and regular method, but especially aims to be well versed in the practice of every court, and rightly to understand the art of good pleading, as knowing them to be the most useful to unravel the knotty intricacies of the cause, and reduce it to an issue; yet hates to pester the court with circuities, negative pregnants, departures and multiplied inconveniences. He never goes about with feigned allegations, to cast a mist before the eyes of justice, that she may mistake her road, and assign the child to the wrong mother:—endeavors not to pack a jury by his interest to the under sheriff, nor to baulk an evidence with a multitude of sudden ensnaring interrogatories. He can prosecute a suit in equity, without seeking to create a whirlpool, where one order shall beget another, and the poor client be swung round from decree to rehearing, from report to exception, and *vice versa*, till his fortunes are shipwrecked, and himself drowned, for want of white and yellow earth to wade through on. He never studies delays to the ruin of his family, for the lucre of ten groats; nor, by drivelling quirks, spins out a suit more lasting than buff, depending a whole revolution of Saturn, and entailed on the third and fourth generotions. He does not play the empiric with his client, and put him on the rack to make him bleed more freely, casting him into a swoon with frights of judgment, and then reviving him again with a cordial writ of error, or the dear elixir of an injunction, to keep the brangle alive as long as there are any vital spirits in the pouch. He never wheedles any into law-suits for trifles, nor animates them to undo themselves and others for damage feasant, or insignificant trespasses; but advises people to compose their assaults and slanders over the same ale that begot them; nor does he, in weightier cases, extort unreasonable fees; for, whatever the vulgar may suggest, a lawyer's profession is not mercenary; the money given him is only an honorary gratuity for his advice or trouble, or a grateful acknowledgment of our obligations for his well intended endeavors; and the old emblem of the bramble tearing off the sheep's fleece that ran to it for shelter in a storm, can have no reflection upon him, whose brain is as active and his tongue as volatile, for a pennyless pauper, as when oiled with the *aurum potabile* of a dozen guineas.

In a word, whilst he lives, he is the delight of the court, the ornament of the bar, the glory of his profession, the patron of innocency, the upholder of right, the scourge of oppression, the terror of deceit, and the oracle of his country; and when death calls him to the bar of heaven, by a *'habeas cors pus cum causis*, he finds his judge his advocate, nonsuits the devil, obtains a liberate from all his infirmities, and continues still one of the long robe in glory. L.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

CHARLESTON DINNER.

We have received the Proceedings of the Dinner given at Charleston on the 1st inst. to Messrs. Hayne and Drayton. They fill nearly 12 columns of the Charleston Mercury—and if it be possible, we shall spread the whole before our readers. The dinner had nearly 600 subscribers—Messrs. Drayton, Hayne, L. Cheves, James Hamilton, Turnbull (the author of Brutus,) and H. L. Pinckney, addressed the meeting. The Speeches are characterised by great animation and considerable eloquence.—Mr. Drayton declared himself against Nullification. Mr. Hayne vindicated the course which South Carolina had pursued—declared that the abandonment of the grounds assumed by the Legislature would amount to an unconditional surrender of her principles—that he did not wish to he understood as indicating any particular course as proper to be pursued by the State at this time and under existing circumstances—that what remains to be done, it is for the the people to decide—but that he would be found with the State.—Mr. Cheves declared his belief that the present state of things was not to be borne, and that it ought to be resisted in some way or manner, at any and every hazard—but he threw out this consideration, that this was a great Southern question—that S Carolina ought not either in policy or justice, to act without seeking or awaiting the co-operation of the other Southern States; and he, therefore deprecated a separate action, on the part of S. Carolina at this time, as premature and impolitic. Messrs. Hamilton, Turnbull, &c. spoke with great force and frankness; but we will not undertake to condense—and they must speak for themselves.

We cannot go with the spirit which runs through several of these speeches and many of the toasts. The Orators generally deprecate disunion and force—but what does Mr. Cheves mean by resisting "at any and every hazard?" With such alarming expressions as these, let him be solemnly assured the Southern States will not co-operate—they will say with the President, "The Federal Union must be preserved."—As to nullification, which seems to be the general favorite with the politicians of South Carolina, the Southern States will say with Mr. Drayton—"We cannot perceive any substantial distinction between the abrogation of a law of Congress, by a State, and the separation of that State from the Union"—(in other words, *Disunion.*) We repeat—"Pause, pause, for heaven's sake, pause." And the Republicans of Virginia will, we have no doubt, solemnly join with us in this sentiment. They deprecate the extremities, to which S. Carolina *may* proceed—they lift up their hands against it—Whatever her sisters (of N. Carolina and Georga) may do—and we are firmly persuaded, that they will not lend their sanction to such proceedings—Virginia will not. With Jefferson we say "*Patience* and *perseverance* may achieve much—Despair would ruin every thing."

Washing the Hair.—The beauty and permanency of the hair are best promoted by the strictest cleanliness. To prevent, therefore, its becoming greasy and dirty, it ought to be washed daily with warm but not too warm, soft water—to which, occasionally, a portion of soap will be a proper addition, or if the hair be loaded with a considerable amount of grease it may be cleansed by means of a brush moistened with spirits of hartshorn, or rather with hartshorn, to which equal parts or two thirds of soft water have been added. This will at once combine with the oily matters existing in the hair, forming a kind of soap; and will remove them more completely than can be affected by water alone.

Some writers strongly disapprove of even wetting the hair—and muster up, we know not how many evil consequences as likely to follow the practice.—This however, is a ridiculous prejudice—no possible injury, but on the contrary much good, will result from frequent ablution of the head It is even a mistaken idea into which many have fallen, that there is a danger of catching cold from this practice, unless the greatest care be observed to prevent exposure, subsequently, to the open air. No such fear may be entertained—especially when the practice of washing the hair has been commenced and constantly observed, from early life.

M. Arago, in his late voyage around the world, remarks that the South Sea Islanders, who have fine long hair, with beautiful silky gloss, promote its beauty by frequently washing it. We may add also, in favor of the practice, the testimony of the very sensible author of the *Hygiene des Dames* who recommends it, every time that a bath is taken. "Many ladies," says the writer, "will, perhaps, make the length of their hair an objection. I answer, that as the most difficult to keep clean, it is precisely this sort which requires to be washed often and carefully, and the bath is undoubtedly the most convenient means of doing this. Besides, the finest gloss is imparted by the water, provided the hair be quickly dried, and immediately combed and brushed.

"As to the conveniences which might be supposed to result from leaving the head to dry it is far from improbable that the frequent headache complained of by females may be traced rather to a deficiency of moisture in the hair, by which the comb or brush is prevented from fully detaching the scales that form upon the scalp, and clog up the pores destined to the passage of the perspiration."

Journal of Health.

Temperance of Bonaparte.—Bonaparte was exceedingly temperate and averse to all excess. He knew the absurd stories that were circulated about him, and he was sometimes vexed at them. It has been repeated, over and over again, that he was subject to attacks of epilepsy; but during the eleven years that I was always constantly with him, I never observed any symptoms which in the least degree denoted that malady. His health was good, and his constitution sound. If his enemies, by way of reproach, have attributed to him a serious periodical disease, his flatterers probably under the idea that sleep is incompatible with greatness, have evinced an equal disregard of truth in speaking of his night-watching. Bonaparte made others watch; but he himself slept, and slept well. His orders were, that I should call him every morning at seven. I was, therefore, the first to enter his chamber; but very frequently, when I awoke him, he would turn himself, and say, "Ah, Bourrienne, let me lie a little longer!" When there was no very pressing business, I did not disturb him again till eight o'clock. He in general slept seven hours out of the twenty-four, besides taking a short nap in the afternoon. Among the private instructions which Bonaparte gave me, one was very curious—"During the night" said he, "enter my chamber as seldom as possible. Do not awake me when you have any good news to communicate; with that there is no hurry. But when you bring bad news, rouse me instantly, for then there is not a moment to be lost." This was a wise regulation, and Bonaparte found his advantage in it.—*Bourrienne's Memoirs.*

At a meeting of the farmers of Orange County, N. Y. it was stated, that the butter annually made in that county sold for about *one million of dollars!*

We have seen, and admired a most beautiful hank of white sewing silk, manufactured by a lady of Edenton North Carolina. The letter inclosing the silk, observes—"Our ladies, next year, will raise considerable, as they expect to engage in it extensively. One of them has made forty pounds." This silk is pronounced by judges, equal to Italian. We recommend those conversant with the article, to examine the specimen left at the office of the Gazette.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Mr. Randolph says, in his Address at the Norfolk dinner, that "he did not go to pocket the paltry outfit—he never had, and never would consent to take the people's money, without rendering an equivalent for it."—Mr. Walsh says, that "We might infer from this last declaration, that he has not accepted the outfit; yet the affirmative is believed."—Whether Mr. R. *means* to accept of the outfit or not, we are not able to say; but this we undertake to say, that he has not *yet received it.* No appropriation was made by the last Congress for the Mission—and though the President most liberally offered to advance his *own* funds upon the occasion, yet Mr. R. properly declined the proposition—*and has gone upon his own resources.*—*Richmond Enq.*

In July 1830, *Money is plenty and is likely to continue plenty in the United States;*—because Lord Wellington, in announcing to the British Parliament, on the 4th February 1830, that there were in England 34 millions sterling of British gold and silver coins actually in circulation—(a greater quantity than there ever has been, at any time,)—has made it certain, in the mind of every wide-awake money-dealer, in every part of the world,—that Bank discounts will, for some time to come, be on the increase, in England;—and of course that England, for some time to come, will not draw upon the world for any addition to specie.—*Boston Paper.*

The Bank of the United States has declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. upon its capital stock for the half year ending on the 1st instant.

The Stock of this Bank is selling at New-York at 130, dividend off. The principal cause of this advance in price is the advance of it in the London market, caused by the late Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, following that of the Senate, on the subject of the Bank.

Exchange upon England is down to six per cent. and, upon any large amount, would probably be found still lower. It has not been so low for several years. How will our Southern friends reconcile this fact with their views of the effect of the Tariff?—*National Intelligencer.*

The National Gazette says: "We have before us letters dated the 1st ult., from gentlemen particularly well informed, who were near the person of Bolivar at that time. They bear the most emphatic testimony to the magnanimity of his deportment and purposes, and believe that he will be able to convince the world of the falsehood of the charges which have been trumpeted against him in Venezuela. It is added that he possessed the power to crush his accusers, and retain the reins of the government, but that he was deterred from exercising it by the apprehension of confirming or strengthening the suspicions which they had widely excited to his disadvantage. At the moment he refused the Presidentship from the Congress of Bogota, the great majority of the troops would have rallied about him, and sustained him against all adverse efforts. Oral statements of the same purport have been made to us from personal observation."

Dye from Potatoe Flowers.—Sir J. Sinclair has ascertained by a series of experiments conducted under his superintendance by G. Page & Codyres, Prince's street, that permanent and beautiful colors in silk, cotton and woolen goods may be produced from the flower of the potatoe. Sir John says that these colors are "equal to the finest tints procured from the most valuable foreign materials and in richness of shade they are likely, in some cases to be even superior:" and he adds, "it is a peculiar advantage attending this discovery, that the cutting of the flowers of the potato is not prejudicial to the plant, on the contrary, by preventing the formation of the seed or apple, there is reason to believe that it will add to the weight and improve the quality of the root."—*Caledonian Mercury.*

A Good Shave!—Whilst the proprietor of one of the Habersham gold mines was one day overseeing his negroes, he thought they lost too much time in scratching their heads; and the weather being warm, and their hair long, he humanely had them close shaved. On shaking out the wool, after this operation was performed, he was no less surprised than delighted at finding several ounces of pure gold amongst it, which they had secreted there while at work.

Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

Bishop Ravenscroft's LAST SERMON.

THE last Sermon ever written by Bishop Ravenscroft, being that preached at the consecration of Christ's Church, Raleigh, is for sale at the Observer Office. *June* 24, 1830.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

Mr. Bryan's Oration.

MY RESPECTED AUDIENCE:

In pursuance of the compact made between the literary Societies of this Institution, I have been invited to address you. While I trust that I duly appreciate the honor of this invitation, I am also impressed with a deep sense of its delicacy and responsibility. To point the way to the goal of our being, to inculcate lessons of virtue and true wisdom, upon the rising generation, the future legislators and statesmen of the Republic, to excite into lasting flame the sparks of high and honourable ambition, would more comport with the zeal, than with the ability of your addresser.

Could he discharge, with usefulness, the humble task of a just and faithful counsellor, to those who are annually emerging from the walls of this their alma mater, to engage in the pursuits, turmoils and occupations of human life; could he inspire them with that regard for the rights and feelings of their fellow men, and that devotion to their country's weal, which would make them upright as men, useful as citizens, honest as statesmen, pure and disinterested as patriots; he would feel that he had discharged that debt which every citizen owes to his country, and would rejoice in being the honoured instrument of public good.

It may seem an idle effort to urge, in this place, and to this assembly, any argument tending to shew the inestimable value of knowledge: but many who admit this proposition, without hesitation, are not governed in practice, by those principles or rules of conduct, which follow necessarily from its admission. I trust, then, it may not seem a useless undertaking, to contemplate its proper effects upon the mind and heart of man, and upon the interests and happiness of society.

It has been remarked, that the infancy of man, the noblest of all God's creatures, is more feeble and helpless than that of any other animal. The early portion of our existence is spent in a dream-like state, when all things appear to us robed in the vestments of fancy, and reason is too imperfect to assert her sway.—This is the period, too, when the mind, like yielding wax, is apt to receive those impressions, which frequently maintain their stubborn hold, in defiance of the dictates of our riper judgment, and against experience itself. How important, then, is it, that these early impressions should be stamped by the signet of truth and wisdom; and instead of operating as natural barriers to the acquisition of knowledge, they should facilitate our progress, and guide us in our way.

If it be asked, by whom are the tender heart and budding intellect, thus to be inspired with proper feeling, and illumined with the earliest rays of knowledge? I answer, by her only, whose love is competent to the task; by her, whose endearing title of mother, embraces the holiest and purest of human affections; whose voice and smile speak to the infant heart, and find there a ready and responsive echo.—Some of the most illustrious patriots and statesmen of all ages, have traced their greatness and glory to the judicious care of a devoted mother, and have felt and acknowledged, in their proudest moments, the vivid traces of her tender hand. The Theban patriot, who saved his country at Leuctra, regarded as one of the most gratifying results of his glorious achievement, that it would gladden the heart of his aged mother: and Americans may point with exultation to the Father of his country, whose virtues were nourished and cultivated by maternal discipline. When, in the progress of education, the family mansion, and the charms of home are exchanged for the habits and pursuits of college life, the youth finds himself in a novel, interesting, and to him, most important state. He must now rely more upon himself, his judgment is called into action, and his principles are often put to the test. He finds his young associates not disposed to yield their esteem and regard to the adventitious circumstances of birth or fortune—he must earn a reputation. No where do we find a more truly republican community, than within the walls of an American college. The peculiar talent of each member is readily developed, and duly appreciated; magnanimity and disinterestedness are cheered and encouraged, while meanness and duplicity are detected and scorned. A generous emulation excites to an ardent pursuit of knowledge, and success is rewarded by those distinctions and honours, which the most ambitious have highly prized.

Let not those who have grown grey in what they deem higher, and more exalted pursuits, affect to look with indifference on the student's toils and honours. To the eye of enlightened judgment, the successful pursuit of science is far more glorious, and productive of happiness, than the attainment of laurels crimsoned with blood, or the most exalted political preferment.

The warrior views with delighted eye the glittering columns prepared for battle, and his ear drinks with avidity the martial sound of the trumpet, summoning to the conflict—the statesman, pale with care, and anxious thought, smiles with secret satisfaction at the effects of his policy, and hugs to his bosom the fond hope that his laboured schemes will eventuate in splendid success. But what is the issue of a hundred victories? Go to the lonely tomb of the exile of St. Helena, and ask the shade of its once mighty tenant. The spell is dissolved, the illusion has vanished; and, as if touched by the spear of Ithuriel, the sad reality is disclosed in all its vanity and emptiness. He who created and dethroned Kings at his mere will and pleasure, and whose ambition a continent could not bound, was reft of his own sceptre, and confined to a small island, deprived of all his acquisitions, except those of the imperishable mind.

In this last scene, when the conqueror's robe was laid aside, and the voice of the flatterer no longer told its siren tale, his early education, and the knowledge then acquired, remained, and stood by him as his firmest and most faithful worldly support and comfort.

If we trace the career of the statesman devoted to self aggrandizement, are we conducted to a noble, or more desirable end? He has doomed himself to contend with the prejudices of mankind; to enlighten the ignorant, and to allay their jealousies; to fix the wavering, and reanimate the desponding. His operations are continued for years: his heart is often sickened by hope delayed; and the alternate lights and shadows of the popular countenance, are watched by him with intense anxiety. The shades of night in vain invite him to repose: he pillows his head, but his busy mind scorns to rest; new designs are formed for the ensuing day and fancy builds her tower to the skies. At length the crisis is at hand, the day comes which decides his contest with fortune, and the sun sets upon prostrated hopes and visions of greatness dispelled. But let us assume that his efforts and toils have eventuated in success, that he has seized the gorgeous prize with which ambition lured him. Has he found what he sought? Let those who have occupied posts most eminent for honour and dignity, reply. They will say, that elevated station has its peculiar cares and perplexities, that it is encumbered with conflicting and irreconcilable claims preferred by friends, each of whom being the self-constituted judge of his own merits, does not willingly yield to his rival; while enemies, rendered more embittered by disappointment, are watchful to mark and expose the slightest aberration from duty, and to impute dishonorable and degrading motives to actions prompted by an honest regard for the public weal. They will confess that the charms of their station appeared far more enchanting when viewed in the distance; that possession has robbed it of its glorious hues, and that disappointment and satiety have supplanted the eagerness and novelty of enjoyment.

But, it may be asked, is the votary of science shielded from the piercings of disappointment's thorn? It is not necessary for our purpose to contend that he is exempted from the common lot of humanity, but we do contend, that his pursuits are far more ennobling to the mind and heart, and place his happiness much more within his own controul, than those which we have reviewed, and which usually excite, in a much higher degree, the admiration of the world. Though his ear be not greeted with the loud huzzas of an applauding people, yet he has his joys which are not the less permanent, on account of their being more placid and serene. The successful solution of a difficult problem in mathematics, caused Archimides to exclaim with rapture, "Eureka! Eureka!" and his subsequent reflections upon this triumph of intellect, must have been far more delightful, than the conqueror's recollections of the battle-field, strewn with the dead and dying, with all its dismal train of weeping widows and bereaved orphans. But is the fame of the warrior or statesman, more enduring than that of the poet or philosopher? Will Horace, or Virgil sink into forgetfulness, sooner than their master, the imperial Augustus Or rather, will not the Emperor be indebted for an immortality of fame to the humbler toils of the poet? When Horace exclaimed with prophetic rapture—

"————Me peritus
Discet Iber, Rhodanique potor,"

how would he have exulted, could he have foreseen that here, in a world then unknown, he would have been so universally read and admired; that in *this spot*, where the wild beast of the forest had his lair, and creation slept undisturbed by the voice of civilized man, a temple of science would have been reared, in which he would have occupied so conspicuous a niche.

If we compare, in relation to their usefulness to their fellow men, the warrior and the philosopher, how much more worthy is the latter, of our love and veneration. The philosopher looks upon creation with a desire to ascertain its author and its end; nought escapes his observation and reflection: in the dew drop that sparkles on the spray, as well as in the immense ocean that surrounds the globe, he perceives the design of an all-wise and omnipotent Being. His mighty mind is not bounded by the world he inhabits; "he looks through nature, up to nature's God:" in the ardour of his pursuit, he visits other worlds, and communes with the heavenly intelligence that moves them in their "circling orbs." He sees every where the manifested hand of Deity, and, lost in amazement at the stupendous power and infinite wisdom which even the feeble light of human science reveals to him, he involuntarily exclaims with the royal psalmist, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou regardest him." His reflections lead him to self contemplation, to the study of man, as a being endowed with glorious faculties, a living temple in which a spirit dwells—a spirit whose desires extend far beyond the brief space of time allotted to the existence of the body, and is ever busy in devising plans for being remembered in future ages. He feels within him a monitor which suggests, in "a still small voice," but in a language not to be misunderstood, that he is accountable for his conduct to some tribunal, which does not derive its authority from man. The example of the Deity, to him so sensibly displaying benevolence in all his works, the internal joy which he derives from doing good, and the misery consequent upon doing evil, all admonish him, that good will towards his fellow men is enjoined upon him by a law of his nature. And has this law, he inquires (unlike all others) no sanction? Is this high behest of Deity, which is written upon the Heavens as it were with sun-beams, and inscribed upon the heart of man by the finger of his Creator, to be violated with impunity? The proud oppressor of his fellowman, he who imbrues his hand in his brother's blood, and consumes in luxury and prodigality, the bread of the widow and orphan, often mocks the imbecility of justice, or shoves by its arm with "gilded hand." Shall he make no atonement hereafter? Appeal to the wretch himself, he must confess, that, oft at midnight's dreary hour, he feels the power of the world to come. It is not in human sophistry always to delude, and even gold cannot bribe his conscience to grant him repose. If these pursuits thus lead us to a knowledge of the Deity and ourselves, how vastly more important are they to mankind, than all those which terminate with mortal life, and are buried with us in the grave of oblivion.

But, when we moreover consider, what essential aid the cause of revealed Religion has received from learning, how nobly it has sustained the cause of the Redeemer in every age and in every clime; how its polished shafts have flown to the succour of the Herald of the Cross, we find renewed sources of admiration and delight. An attempt to do justice to the subject in this point of view, would more become one who fills the hallowed office, and sustains the venerated character of the head of this Institution, than the individual who now addresses you.

Having thus essayed to exhibit, in some of its more prominent features, the paramount utility of knowledge properly applied, as regards man individually, I will, with the indulgence of my audience, direct their attention to its importance to society, or to man in a social state. If ever there was a time when nations were governed by mere force and power that time has long since gone by: men are now governed by *opinion*, it is this that sustains equally the throne and the curule chair. It is this persuasion of the mind that pre-eminently sustains all free governments. The remark, perhaps, may be justified, that of all the nations of the Earth, these United States are more indebted for their present enviable political condition, to that general diffusion of intelligence, and that spirit of inquiry into the principles of government, which, in their colonial state, prevailed among the people. The operations of government were watched with a jealous eye; they had the learning requisite to know, and, the independence necessary to assert, their rights. The memorials, documents, and state papers of the revolution, evince vigorous and cultivated intellect, extensive research, and deep conversation with the ablest jurists and political writers. Though Hampden and Sidney were covered by the clods of the valley, their mantles had fallen upon Adams and Jefferson, and the fire of their zeal and energy had not waned in brilliancy and fervour by its transmission across the broad Atlantic.

The attentive reader of English history cannot avoid remarking the similarity, in many respects, between the revolution of 1688, in England, and our own. In both, the object at *first* avowed were the same, the redress of grievances, committed under colour of law; and the vindication and establishment of rights claimed as constitutional. The same doctrines were declared by the eminent statesmen who conducted these mighty operations, and the same authorities appealed to for support. The whole controversy, in England, resolved itself into a question, involving the rights and powers of the people to participate in remodelling their form of government; and by the assembling of a convention, which was supposed and intended to represent all the people of England, and by the resolutions of that convention, recognizing an 'original contract' between the ruler and the governed, the advocates of free government had established a principle, which was well calculated to preserve civil liberty in health and vigour.

But the American revolution may be traced to a higher source: it was a scion of a more robust and hardy tree: its germ may be discovered in that uncompromising spirit that prompted Hampden to resist the payment of a trifling imposition, which he deemed arbitrary and illegal; in that fortitude and energy which conducted to these shores, men who preferred a dreary wilderness, and all its horrors, with civil and religious liberty, to all the comforts and joys of civilized life, without them.

At this distant day, enjoying, as we do, the blessings of plenteousness, and the security of peace and freedom, under a mild government, in which we all participate, our imagination can with difficulty be roused to a just view of the sacrifices which our ancestors endured to attain them. Famine and the tomahawk, combined in carrying on the work of desolation and misery; and often would the happy wife and mother, who had caressed her smiling babes when she retired to rest, be wakened by the terrific war whoop, and find herself widowed, childless and captive. For many years, the colonies, struggling on through a feeble and perilous infancy, found ample employment in defending their homes and firesides against the incursions of the savage foe; and when at length they attained a degree of strength sufficient to enable them to stand alone, the Legislature of the mother country undertook to prescribe their path, and guide their steps. They were considered as members of the Empire, for the purpose of being governed, but not for the purpose of participating in the powers of government: they were made the subjects of laws, in the enactment of which their voice was not heard; and the victims of a policy, which sought, by artificial means, to build up the prosperity of Britain, by a selfish monopoly and direction of their trade and resources. The issue of the controversy which arose, is known to the world; and affords an instructive admonition to all rulers, who, in the exercise of power, are prone to forget right.

As North Carolinians, we may indulge the honest and commendable pride, that the citizens of our own State were among the first to abjure all political conuexion with their oppressors, and to proclaim independence, pledging for its support, in language *since* become hallowed, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour.

On the territory of our state, under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1584, the standard of England was first planted in American soil, and the first attempt made to found her empire; and on her territory, in 1775, was the flag of American Independence first unfurled.

The termination of the war of the revolution, though it left our country victorious in the field, yet placed her in attitude of great political delicacy and peril.

The articles of confederation only bound the states together in their sovereign capacities; and the acts or resolutions of the old Congress only operated upon the states by requiring them to fulfil their engagements. These requisitions were often ineffectual; many of the states were tardy in complying with their federal duties; and the delinquency of one frequently afforded a pretext or excuse for delay and omission on the part of another. The Federal treasury was empty; public credit was destroyed; the soldiers who had achieved the revolution were beggared by success, and complained loudly and bitterly of the ingratitude of their country. Some of the states had adopted conflicting regulations of commerce, others were disputing about their boundaries. Jealousies and animosities had arisen: the heart of the patriot had well nigh sunk within him, and the enemies of freedom were already exulting at the prospect of disunion and its necessary horrors. To avert the portending storm, a convention was assembled, of the most tried and eminent sages and patriots of the land, who, with the Father of his country at their head, framed, and recommended for adoption, the present federal constitution. This constitution was submitted to conventions, elected by the people in each of the States, and was successively adopted by all of them.

It has been sometimes remarked, that our state was among the last to adopt this constitution. By recurring to the debates of her convention, it will be seen that her delay arose from motives which originated in the jealousy of freemen, and highly exalt her character for political sagacity and foresight; that in fact her delay did not arise from a want of attachment to the union, or a deep sense of its necessity, but from a desire to have the constitution so modified, as would, in her opinion, secure a more lasting union. Her attachment to the union was strikingly manifested by her final adoption of the constitution, notwithstanding her honest objections, and before the amendments which she deemed essential had been incorporated into that instrument—while the subsequent ratification of several of the amendments which she proposed, fully justified her scruples and delay.

It may be remarked, too, that they are not always the most prompt and faithful in fulfilling obligations, who are most ready to contract them, and although our state may have been among the last to ratify the constitution as it was submitted to her; yet to preserve and protect and defend it; to manifest good faith and loyalty in the fulfilment of federal duties, she has always been among the first. To us, upon whom has descended this rich inheritance, the fruit of the blood and toils of our ancestors, is more especially imposed the sacred duty of transmitting it, unimpaired and unincumbered, to our children.

If experience shall discover defects in it, the wisdom of its framers has provided a mode of amendment by which they can be supplied or removed: it contains within itself a principle of renovation, by which new life and energy may be imparted to it.

If doubts arise as to its construction, a high tribunal, guarded from all improper influence, as far as human wisdom can shield it, has been provided to solve these doubts. It is the just boast of the American system of polity, that the judiciary is elevated to the rank of a co-ordinate department of government; its independence is thus firmly established, and all temptation to deviate from the path of its exalted duty is removed or prevented. While adverting to the federal judiciary, I trust I may be pardoned for directing your attention for a moment to that eminent man, who has now for thirty years presided over its highest tribunal, and to whose lot it has fallen, more than to that of any other man, to interpret authoritatively the provisions of the federal constitution. Questions, most momentous and most embarrassing, have been solved by his gifted intellect, as by intuition; and the arguments by which his decisions have been sustained, while they are intelligible to the meanest capacity, are such as to reflect honour on the highest intellect. Though contending politicians may not always acquiesce in his conclusions, yet none can doubt the strength and depth and clearness of his mind, or the uprightness, integrity, and purity of the Judge. It happened to the author of these fugitive remarks, in company with a distinguished citizen of this State, in the summer of 1825, to visit the late Ex President, John Adams, who, though bending under the weight of four score and ten years, yet retained much of that dignity of demeanour, eloquence of expression, and vigour of intellect, which so eminently characterized the great Orator of the old Congress. The name of Chief-Justice Marshall was mentioned, and he seemed "fired at the sound." "There is (says he) no act of my life, *on* which I reflect with more pleasure, than the appointment of John Marshall as Chief Justice of the United States. I have given to my country, a Judge equal to a Hale, a Holt, or a Mansfield."

To resume my subject, we have, then, a constitution, formed by the wisest heads, and purest hearts; by those who had been tried long and severely, who knew well the mischief, and had provided the remedy. It comes recommended to us by every thing that can command veneration, and confidence, and love. With reference to this great family compact, we may all exclaim, in the language of an illustrious patriot and statesman, "We are all federalists, we are all republicans."

The main design of this instrument was to form a general government which should be intrusted with the exercise of those powers which the members of the confederacy could not separately exercise, without disturbing the harmony, or injuriously affecting the interest of the others: the great powers of making war, forming treaties, regulating commerce, and conducting the foreign intercourse of the Union, are of this class, and accordingly were confided to the federal government.

The exercise of any power by this government, should be deduced from the charter by which it was created; but in this deduction, the reasoning of politicians, whose integrity and intelligence cannot be doubted, essentially varies, and their conclusions, on many important subjects, are utterly irreconcilable. These different versions of the same instrument, involve considerations and consequences deeply interesting to our country, and hostile to her peace. Even now it would seem that our Union is menaced, and language is uttered which must grieve the heart, not only of the American patriot, but of the philanthropist and lover of freedom in every clime

It is very far from the intention of your addresser to impute disloyalty to the constitution, to all who utter the language of passion, much less to those who, sincerely believing that its letter and spirit have both been violated, remonstrate with boldness and feeling. It is well known, that some who thus feel, and thus speak, are men, high minded men, who soar above the grovelling considerations of self, and who have proved their devotion to their country's weal, by conduct not to be mistaken. But admitting that a wrong construction of the constitution has prevailed and been enforced, is there no redress within its pale? Cannot patriotism and intelligence combined devise a remedy? When, in 1798, the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws fearfully agitated our country, the patriotic and enlightened statesmen of those days appealed to their sister states, and a revolution was effected in public opinion, by the arms of reason; the obnoxious laws were repealed, and harmony was restored to the Union. The constitution empowers the Legislatures of two thirds of the states to require a Convention to be called, for the purpose of modifying it; and surely no friend of his country can hesitate between this appeal, and another, of a character too direful to be thought of. If, then, all the departments of the federal government should concur in sustaining a law, which is deemed by the Legislature or people of a state, to be a palpable infraction of the constitution, even this would not justify the adoption of the "last resource." There is still an appeal to Cæsar—the sovereign power, the constituents of the federal government, or in the language of Mr. Jefferson, to their "employers." Who are the employers of the federal government?—surely not any one state, nor the people of any one state. This government, we are told by one of the purest and most enlightened of the sages who formed it (the venerated Madison) is national in many of its features In one of his essays recommending its adoption, he says, "The House of Representatives will derive its power from the people of America, and the people will be represented in the same proportion, and on the same principle, as they are in a Legislature of a particular state. So far the government is national not federal" If a majority of the people and of the states of the Union, by their representatives, concur in an exposition of the constitution which any one state may deem an infraction of the fundamental charter, I will not say that the constitution can be thus enlarged or diminished, but surely, in every such case, the protesting state might yield obedience, without compromising her rights, until the construction could be reviewed and settled, either by the judiciary, or the proper constituents of the government, and it would seem that those constituents who, by the provisions of the constitution, could grant the power, would also be competent to settle, definitively, any controversy respecting the nature and extent of powers already granted, or whether any power claimed, has, or has not been granted.

The sages, founders of the republic, certainly could not contemplate that the 'ultima ratio" should be resorted to, to explain and vindicate the meaning of this charter of our liberties. If this dire calamity should befal us, we may well fear that the wrath of offended Heaven has fallen upon us, and that we are maddened for destruction.† While we concede much to honest intentions, and to zeal pure, though intemperate, it is not to be disguised, that this disease of the body politic, has lured that bird of ill omen, the demagogue, to make his baleful appearance While the noble ship, obedient to her helmsman, gallantly ploughs her way through the waves to her destined port, the ravenous monsters of the deep are left unheeded behind; but when overtaken by the tempest, she becomes crippled, and unable to wing her flight; or when visited by pestilence, the "sullen wave" receives the "frequent corse," then the ravenous shark is her constant attendant and fattens on her wretchedness. So does the demagogue grow into bloated greatness upon his country's woe.

But there is a redeeming spirit in the intelligence of our people, and there is a spirit which can bid the troubled waves "be still." Let us hope, rather, for the interposition of both, than despair of the republic. With respect to our own State, if the emergency should require it, she will boldly vindicate her loyalty to the Union; she will call upon her sons to remember the glory of their sires, to shrink not in the day of peril from the defence of that flag, which has so long waved over them and secured to them every political blessing

And our University, founded by our ancestors to diffuse through our country that knowledge which is the life of liberty, and which they regarded as one of the main bulwarks of freedom, will call upon her alumni to vindicate her maternal care, and show themselves too wise to be deluded, and too virtuous to be corrupted. But it cannot be that any portion of this confederacy, when duly enlightened, will persist in a continued career of injustice to another. We are informed, by the highest authority, that the constitution is the result of a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession; let it but be administered in that spirit, and discord will cease, and the now jarring chords will be attuned to symphony.

It is then, at last, to the intelligence and virtue of the people, that we must look for political salvation. I cannot conclude this part of my address, without directing the attention of this assembly to the emphatic and admonitory language of the Father of his country, in his Farewell Address to his fellow-citizens:

"Promote, then, (says he) as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." "In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

As I am now speaking in the presence of those to whose care is committed the momentous task of rearing the youth of our country, I trust I may be indulged in making a few suggestions on the subject, which I do with great deference. Constituted as we are, any system of education must be defective, which does not embrace in its plan a discipline of the body, which does not enjoin exercise and temperance—these are what may be termed bodily virtues, which require their share of culture and patronage. Many of our noblest qualities depend greatly for their perfection on the health of the body—the "mens sana in corpore sano," is greatly to be desired.

The Persians are highly commended by Xenophon, for training their youth in habits of bodily exercise and temperance, and inuring them to trials of fortitude.

The ancient Greeks and Romans devoted much time and care to athletic exercises; and to the discipline and courage thence acquired, may be ascribed, in no small degree, their military success.

The modern systems of education seem to err on the other extreme, and not duly to appreciate the intimate union and sympathy between mind and body. Too often do we see the votary of science depressed by debility and disease, and health and cheerfulness of temper unnecessarily sacrificed to the attainment of learning. While the rays of science illuminate the mind, the hectic glow of consumption's hidden fire, oft inflames the cheek of her imprudent votary.

Another common error, which I would venture to remark, is the frequent confounding of learning with education. Many persons store their minds with a varied mass of knowledge, where it lies in chaos and disorder, useless to its possessor and the world, and are deemed well educated: whereas, the proper and most valued effect of education, is to *discipline* the mind, and fit it by its habits for the acquisition of knowledge.

The mind itself is to be cultivated, and enlarged, and its powers and capacities increased. The learning which we acquire at the schools is not intended, nor supposed to be all that is necessary for our useful action in life: here we merely lay the basis, upon which we are hereafter to rear a superstructure. In a country like ours, so vast in territory, so diversified in climate and resources, man pursues his happiness in various ways, stimulated by that encouragement which a free government gives to talent and enterprise Every walk of life is open to the aspirant, and perseverance and honesty rarely fail of eventual success. Here, more than in any other country, man may be considered as "the architect of his own fortune." Those who rely upon intellectual employments for advancement, must not suppose that they have chosen a life of ease and indulgence. Indolence is fatal to mental energy, and neglect will cause the finest gold to become dim.

The hill of science must be climbed by persevering toil, and labour itself must be pleasant to the pilgrim who wends his way to its sun-lit summit.

On this eminence, the citadel of Liberty is situated—from hence, the distant approach of every foe may be descried, and due preparation made for defence.

On this eminence, too, Religion has erected her altar, and invoked from the skies, a yet more glorious liberty; a liberty

————Unsung
By poets, and by Senators unpraised,
Which monarchs cannot grant, nor all the powers
Of Earth and Hell confederate take away:
A liberty, which persecution, fraud,
Oppression, prisons have no power to bind,
Which whoso tastes can be enslaved no more.

*Labor ipse voluptas.

FOREIGN.

The Britannia packet ship from Liverpool brings us papers of 3d inst. from that place, but none later than the 1st from London. After reading the papers relating to the sovereignty of Greece, we confess ourselves at a loss to understand the motives of Prince Leopold; for he had, as it strikes us, actually waived, at one time or another of the discussion, all the objections upon which he finally relies for declining the station, which the Duke of Wellington took more than one occasion to remind him that he had solicited. The Times lays it upon imbecility of character, which shrank upon nearer approach, from the difficulties of a post that was coveted in the first instance as a brilliant sinecure. The relationship of the Prince to the little Princess Victoria, to whom, in case of the death of the Duke of Clarence without issue, the crown of England descends, is suggested as one of the motives for Leopold declining the throne of Greece; preferring to take the chance of acquiring influence and perhaps, power, through that connection, in England. Where the allies will look for a substitute for Leopold is uncertain. Prince Frederick of Orange is spoken of; but he will be deemed, we apprehend, too much in the interest of Russia with the family of whose sovereign, he is through his elder brother, nearly connected.

A bill has passed both houses of Parliament authorizing a commission to affix the sign-manual of the King to such papers as required it.

The Windsor Herald, of May 29, states that a mortification in the King's leg, commenced a few days previous, the further progress of which was prevented by scarifying, and the system had subsequently been supported by the most *powerful* tonics. His arms are almost totally useless, and he occasionally suffers the most excruciating pain. It is the opinion of the best authorities, that a general breaking up of the constitution has taken place. At no period of his life, were the King's mental faculties in a sounder state than at present.

The Duke of Clarence has had more than one conference with his royal brother, the result of which has been alike honorable and agreeable to both parties; and the very delicate and confidential communications which the royal sufferer has intrusted to the ear of his brother and presumptive successor have been received with a good feeling and good sense in the highest degree consolatory to the illustrious sufferer.

Morning Chronicle.

The James Cropper has arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool—a few days later than the Silas Richards at N. York.—We have seen but one paper (the Liverpool Mercury of the 28 h) and a Commercial letter of the 31st.—No very interesting news.—On the 24th, the Duke of Wellington presented to the House of Peers the following Message signed by his Majesty:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks it necessary to inform the House, that he is labouring under a severe indisposition, which renders it inconvenient and painful to his Majesty, to sign with his own hand, the public instruments, which require the Sign Manual—His Majesty relies on the dutiful attachment of Parliament, to consider, without delay, the means by which his Majesty may be enabled to provide for the temporary discharge of this important function of the Crown without detriment to the public service."

The D. of W. moved the adoption of an humble address of condolence to his Majesty—which was agreed to.—The next day, the Lord Chancellor brought in a bill for appointing a commission to fix the Sign Manual by means of a stamp, to be certified by three of the Ministers—the bill to be limited to within a month after the opening of the next Session of Parliament.—It was read once, and ordered to its 2nd reading on the 27th May.

The Earl of Aberdeen brought up copies of all the papers connected with the Greek Question.—In the course of his explanations, he stated that Prince Leopold had at first declined the Throne of Greece, unless a large loan were guaranteed to him, to the uttermost farthing—that finally, after much past on the reluctance of the British Government, this was acceded to; but new difficulties were then started; and on Friday Evening, (the 21st,) his Royal Highness had intimated his intention to resign the situation he had occupied, and abdicate the high honor to which he had been raised by the contracting parties, though it was known that Greece herself was anxious for his appointment. The Allies entertained the same views with respect to this unexpected event; entire concord subsisted between them—and he (Lord

*See the Federalist, No. xxxix.

†"Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1830.

We have crowded out a good deal of miscellaneous matter, for the purpose of presenting our readers with the earliest sight of Mr. Bryan's excellent oration, delivered at the late commencement of our University.

Mail Contracts.—In the last U. S. Telegraph we find the proposals issued by the Postmaster General for the new contracts for carrying the mail in this State. We notice the following, among other alterations, some of which are not improvements:

The Northern Mail to arrive and depart at 6 P. M. and to pass daily through Warrenton, instead of alternately through Warrenton and Halifax.

The Charleston mail to arrive at half past 4 P. M. and depart at half past 7 P. M.

The Camden mail to arrive at 4 P. M. and depart at 8 P. M.

The Wilmington mail to depart on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 A. M. and arrive there at 11 A. M. *next days*, (being 31 hours, instead of about 17, as at present.) Leave Wilmington on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 P. M. and arrive here at 5 P. M. of next days. (This is *only* 28 hours.)

The Sulky mail to Wilmington to be discontinued.

The Norfolk mail to arrive on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday, at 5 P. M. (and to be allowed 80 hours, instead of 56.) To depart hence on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 3 A. M.

The mail by Wadesborough &c. to Lincolnton, to leave every Wednesday at 4 A. M. and arrive on Saturday at 4 P. M. Proposals also to be received for conveying this mail twice a week.

The times of arrival and departure of all the horse mails, is changed, for the worse.

Deaths by Lightning.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., during a thunder storm which passed over the upper part of this county, the house of Mr. Wm. Gregory, in Neill's Creek District, was struck by lightning, and three of his children, the eldest about 15, and the youngest an infant, were killed; another child was in the house, but at some little distance from the three, who was so badly burnt, as to endanger his life, but we learn that he is now likely to recover. Their father and mother were absent, and no person at home but the four children.

The Census.—We understand that the population of Raleigh is between 16 and 1700. By the census of 1820 it was reported at upwards of 2600. We believe, however, that the population has not diminished; but that the apparent difference is owing to the circumstance, that a number of families, living in the immediate vicinity, some of them possessing many slaves, were included in the enumeration of the city population, of 1820, and very properly excluded from that of 1830.

[One of the Raleigh papers, (we forget which,) lately copied our statement of the population of this town, without adding the explanation we made of the apparent decrease. Without that explanation, our town has the appearance of going down hill rather too fast.

The town of Halifax, in this State, contains a population of 503 persons.

Nomination for the Presidency.—At a public meeting in Jessamine County, Kent., on the 21st ult., after sundry resolutions on the present state of public affairs, the following was agreed to:

Resolved, That our distinguished fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY, the firm and tried friend of internal improvements, of the tariff, and the great interests of the whole country—the firm patriot and distinguished statesman—be recommended to the support of the people, as the successor of General Jackson in the Presidential Chair, and that a committee of twenty persons, for Jessamine County, be appointed, for the purpose of promoting his election, by co-operating with his friends in other counties and States; the chairman of this meeting to be one of said committee, and to appoint the remainder of the number; the committee to have power to fill vacancies from time to time.

On the 26th of the same month, at a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Bourbon County, in the same State, the following was adopted among other resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the proceedings of the people of Jessamine County in nominating our distinguished fellow citizen, HENRY CLAY, as the successor of General Jackson in the Presidential Chair, and that we most cordially unite in recommending him to the choice of our fellow-citizens of the United States at the next Presidential Election. They know him as the undoubted friend and able supporter of internal improvements, of domestic manufactures, of the Union of the States, and of the pure spirit of our institutions. His name is identified with the prosperity of his country, and with the cause of Liberty in both hemispheres. His principles are the principles of the American People. His fame rests upon the archives of the nation, and is as imperishable as the monuments of its Freedom."

Discreditable.—It is stated that the President of the United States has been burnt in effigy, in several parts of Kentucky, in consequence of his *Veto* on the Maysville Road Bill.

At the celebration of American independence at Pendleton, on the 3d inst. the following Toast was given by the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States:

Consolidation and Disunion.—The two extremes of our system: they are both equally dangerous, and ought both to be equally the object of our apprehension.

The following toast was given at the great dinner at Boston, on the recent Anniversary.

Political Arithmeticians.—Massachusetts *guesses* and Virginia *reckons* that whoever undertakes to *calculate the value of the Union*, will find a *hard sum* in *division*, a harder one in *practice*, and very likely *miss a figure* in both!

trusted, that, at no distant period, the ...rs of Greece would be settled to the u... ...sal satisfaction."

...The Commercial letter from Liverpool, ...31, says that flour had fallen about 2s. ...barrel.—Demand for tobacco had been ...paid.—The Committee of the House of ...mmons, who had been appointed to in...tigate the growth of tobacco in Great ...ain, had been examining evidence, and ...r it had been decidedly against allow... ...the culture.—The letter also states, ...the present high duty of 3s. per lb. on ...en tobacco has been brought before ...Committee—it was uncertain whether ...eduction would be made, but there ...ery little expectation of any thing be...one during the present session.—Hea... ...pplies of cotton, and prices again a lit...wer.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

...the Salem, from Liverpool, London ...of the 8th ult. are received. The ...of the King, which has been so long ...ding, was then hourly expected. We ...h the series of bulletins up to the last, ...to show what empty formulas, so ...al information is concerned, they

...ce, it would seem, is greatly con...by the preparations for the approach...tions; and whatever be their result, ...to the triumph of the liberal or ...ile cause, we cannot but apprehend ...to the tranquility of the kingdom. ...iberals succeed, M. de Polignac, ...and stimulated as he now is by the ...e and energy of character of M. de ...et, may be led to the adoption of ...rial measures on the sole authority ...Crown, and those will not now be ...ed to by the nation: if the ultra par...ails, their intolerance may drive ...pponents into acts of disaffection, ...ay lead to open rebellion.

...hing yet from Algiers, though the ...s already upon the African coast. ...House of Commons, on the 7th of ...oted £28,000 to defray the expense ...sions to the South American states. ...Miguel is endeavoring to borrow ...in England. The Morning Chron...inks he will fail, as there are others ...ant money who are in better credit. ...the 7th of May, the Porte concluded ...aty of Commerce and Friendship, ...allows to the Americans the passage ...e Black Sea, with all the immuni...joyed by Europeans.

Liverpool, June 9th, 1830.

...e following is an extract from a letter ...ed this morning, from Mr. Willmer's ...te correspondent, at Windsor.

...ndsor, 2 o'clock, A. M. June 8th, 1830.

...is Majesty is still alive, but his dis...ing situation warrants the expectation, ...each succeeding hour will close his ...ly reign."

From the Times.

...e have received accounts from Wind... ...which left that town so late as two o'...k this morning. The King was hard... ...expected to survive the night, though ...natural vigour of His Majesty's constitu...on has more than once carried him ...ough a crisis almost equally severe. ...e Duke of Wellington who had been ...t for express, arrived at 6, and did not ...ve till 11.

From the Constitutionel.

Hostilities have recommenced between ...e Greeks and Turks in the Isle of Syra, ...th more obstinacy than ever. The two ...rties do not give any quarter to each o...er.

The Greeks are daily exposed to fresh ...exations. Arta and Proveso have for some ...me past experienced much disturbance ...d extortions. The Albanians have recent... ...sacked Janina, whilst the Governor kept ...nself shut up in his castle, where he ...as besieged. His adversaries at the same ...me, arrested and carried into slavery ...e Christians who dare to come out ...f their houses.

The heir presumptive of the British Crown.

The London papers intimate the proba...ility that the name of the Princess Victo... ...Alexandrina will be exchanged for that ...f Elizabeth, the King having more than ...ce hinted his wish that she should take ...e latter name. This princess, on whom ...e crown of Great Britain will devolve in ...se of the decease in her life time of the ...resent King and the Duke of Clarence, ...as born in May 1819, and her father the ...Duke of Kent died in the January following. ...The London Court Journal says that she is ...ccomplished in a degree quite extraordi...ary for her age. She speaks with fluency ...nd elegance nearly all the modern Euro...pean languages; is a very fair proficient in ...Latin, and has made considerable progress ...in the mathematics. She is also an excel...ent musician, and assists at the private ...concerts that are given almost nightly at ...the palace, at Kensington, where she re...sides.

French Fleet at Sea.—The ship Benjamin ...Morgan has arrived at Philadelphia from ...Port Mahon, whence she sailed on the 27th ...of May. On the 28th May, appeared off ...the harbor, the French Fleet from Toulon, ...bound to Algiers. There were one hun...dred and twenty-five sail counted from the ...harbor, being only part of the fleet. On ...the 30th of May, passed through a fleet of ...upwards of one hundred French boats from ...the Island of Palma, under convoy of two ...ships, four brigs, and a schooner, steering ...towards Algiers, for the purpose of landing ...the French troops.

Bonaparte held the liberty of the press in ...the greatest horror; and so violent was his ...passion when any thing was urged in its ...favour, that he seemed to labour under a ...nervous attack. Great man as he was, he ...was sorely afraid of little paragraphs.

Bourienne.

Raleigh, July 19.

Suicide.—Yesterday morning about breakfast time, *John Costillo*, a Coach trimmer in the employ of *Wm. F. Clark*, Esq. was found dead in bed, with his throat cut. The razor with which he is supposed to have inflicted the wound, remained firmly grasped in his right hand. It is believed that the act was done early the preceding night, as his body, when discovered, was perfectly cold. The deceased was a native of Ireland, but has resided in this city for several years. He had enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education, and is represented to have possessed a fine classical taste. He was quite a gentleman in his appearance and behaviour, but was unfortunately subject to fits of intoxication, during which, reason seemed entirely dethroned. About twelve months since he entered into a written obligation, before witnesses, to refrain from liquor, for the space of two years. He kept his promise inviolate, until the late Anniversary of our Independence, when he broke through his good resolution and again permitted himself to drink deeply of the maddening bowl. Since then, he has not been himself again and it is supposed that the reflection that he had broken his vow, operating on a mind of acute sensibility, "roused to livelier pangs his wakeful sense of woe," and goaded him to the commission of the dreadful deed!—*Ral. Reg.*

Washington City, July 12.

We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has returned to the City, having only gone part of the way to Pennsylvania with his family. The Postmaster General, though he has been for some time absent on domestic business, is at present in the city attending to his public duties.—*Nat. Int.*

Ratio of Representation.—We heard remarked the other day, that it was almost certain the next Census would entitle North Carolina to another Representative in Congress, there having remained so large a fraction over the ratio at the last Census. This will in all probability be the case, if the same ratio for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States be fixed on, as was adopted at the last Census. It is to be regretted that Congress did not agree upon the ratio at its late session, for it is a question of all others, most likely to excite sectional prejudices. It will be seen at once, that no ratio can be proposed, which will not meet with serious objection, as each State will vote against that ratio which will leave them with a large fraction unrepresented.—*Raleigh Register.*

Fatal Duel.—We suspect that no instance of single combat has ever occurred in this country, in which such desperation and brutal courage were displayed, as is described in the following account of a duel which recently took place in Arkansas, and the particulars of which we extract from the Mobile Register. It appears from a letter in that print, that the parties had been schoolmates, and before their misunderstanding, had always been on terms of great intimacy and friendship.—The cause of offence is not particularly mentioned, but it seems there was "a lady in the case":

A challenge passed from a Doctor Smith to a Doctor Jeffries, on the 1st of June, which was accepted; the interview was appointed for the 17th, and the distance fixed at eight paces When the time arrived the parties met, took their stations, and exchanged a shot, without injury to either. After this shot, some efforts were made by their friends to bring about an accommodation, but unavailingly, as Dr. Jeffries declared that he would not leave the ground till he had lost his own, or had taken the life of his antagonist. Their pistols were handed to them a second time, and at this fire the right arm of Dr. Smith was broken, which arrested the fight for a few moments, till he recovered from the exhaustion, when he declared as he was wounded he was ready to die, and demanded the seconds to proceed. The pistols were then put into their hands for a third time, Dr. Smith using his left hand. At this fire Dr. Jeffries was wounded in the thigh, and his loss of blood occasioned an exhaustion that again delayed the conflict for a few moments. He recovered, and both then desired to shorten the distance and continue the fight. They now stood up for the fourth time, covered with blood, and at a distance of six feet. They were to fire between the words one and five, and the shot proved fatal to both parties; they fell to the earth. Dr. Smith was dead when he dropped, the ball having penetrated his heart, and Dr. Jeffries was shot through the breast, a wound he survived but four hours.

Earthquake at Guatemala.—A Mexican paper of May 28, brings intelligence that the city of Guatemala and its environs in the Republic of Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. For five days there was a succession of the most frightful tremblings, which still continued at the departure of the mail, shaking to their foundations, and protrasting to the earth, the edifices, and compelling the unfortunate inhabitants to flee to the public squares, and into the country, where, to protect themselves from the weather, they had erected huts of palm mats. The temples, which had already been robbed of their furniture and deprived of their Ministers, (persecuted and banished) are rendered useless, particularly the beautiful church of St. Francisco, which, on account of its size and ponderous structure, has suffered most. The town of Amatitlan, a place of recreation in the vicinity, has been totally destroyed.

It is difficult to find, in the history of human distress, a series of misfortunes comparable to those of Guatemala. Civil war—persecution, which has been its consequence—the banishment all the respectable men whose talents and influence might have conferred happiness upon the country—anarchy—and at last a catastrophe of nature—which, if it has been experienced there in other times, compelling the population to change their location, is still more distressing now, because of the circumstances which attend it, and the impossibility of repairing the losses which have been suffered, on account of the exhaustion of their public and private fortunes.

The population of Guatemala is about 20,000 souls. It was founded in 1524, on the declivity of a mountain at whose summit was a volcano. In 1751, it was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and by matter from the volcano. In 1755, having been partially rebuilt, it was again destroyed by an earthquake, and the greater part of the inhabitants buried in its ruins. Its present site is about 25 miles South of the old town.—*Balt. Repub.*

It is due to *Bynum W. Bell*, Esq. Sheriff of Macon county, to state that he has been first, the present year, to settle his public accounts with the Treasurer. It is a singular circumstance and worthy of remark, that the amount of taxes paid into the Treasury by Mr. Bell, is greater than was formerly received from *Haywood*, before that county was divided and *Macon* taken from it.

Raleigh Register.

Kidnapping.—Christopher Woodward of this City has been committed to Jail, charged with having seduced and stolen a negro man, the property of Durrell Rogers, with the intention of selling him; and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. The punishment affixed to this crime is *Death!*

Ral. Reg.

According to the Census now taking, Norfolk contains about 9,800 persons. being an increase since the last Census of 1,200. A friend who recently visited Norfolk, informs us that the spirit of improvement is very visible and that there is scarcely a vacant house to be seen. So much for the North Carolina trade.—*Raleigh Register.*

Peaches.—One farmer who resides within three hours sail of this city, sold *thirteen thousand* dollars worth of peaches in our market last season, the product of his own orchard; and he expects to bring to market near 10,000 bushels the coming season. Several other farmers in the same vicinity have from 5 to 10,000 trees.

N. Y. Sent.

Upon an examination made in Rowan county, for the purpose of supplying those destitute of the Holy Scriptures with a copy of the Bible, the number of families wholly destitute, was *two hundred and forty;* in *fifty-one* of which, no member could read.

New York, July 9.

Destitution.—Another csse of destitution was exhibited in the Police Office yesterday, which shews too forcibly what extremes can exist within the same community: a carpenter was brought up, charged by the man for whom he worked with having stolen and pledged a parcel of tools, which were found in a pawnbroker's office. The prisoner entirely denied that he had stolen the tools, but acknowledged that he had pledged them to *enable him to bury his child*, who died the day previous; he said the tools were his own, and affirmed that he could on his trial produce witnesses to prove that he bought them. The unfortunate man was committed for trial.

Dysentery.—Receipt for curing the Dysentery or Summer Complaint, in its mildest or worst stages.—Take two glasses of sweet oil—two glasses W. I. Molasses—two glasses W. I. Rum—simmer them well together over a fire till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest. While on the fire keep it well stirred, and when taken off continue the same till it is cold. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour, till he finds the disease abating, then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest, until cured. Children to take it in like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his family, and knows many others of the same kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted try the experiment—it will do no harm, and will certainly save life. Let those who may read this, cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it.

Kingston Pat.

From a statistical table, it appears that the whole population of China Proper, exclusive of Tartary, and the dependent provinces, amounts to 141,470,000 souls, which, when compared with the area of surface of the country, gives an average of 103 souls for every square mile. This, compared with the known average of some other countries, would be—China, per square mile, 103 souls; Hindostan, 104; Austria, 110; France, 164; England, 222. Thus we see that the so much vaunted population of China does not amount to one-half of that of England, compared with the relative extent of territory of each country.

DIED,

On the 17th inst. AUGUSTUS WILLIAMSON, infant son of Mr. Anthony W. Horton of this place.

"Light lie the turf, sweet babe, on thy breast
And tranquil, as thy soul was, be thy rest."

[*Communicated.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

For the last week.

DAYS.	6 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.	WIND, &c.
Thursday,	74°	82	84	South S. East.
Friday,	78	88	88	South West.
Saturday,	79	85	86	South West
Sunday,	77	89	89	South S. West.
Monday,	76	89	91	South East.
Tuesday,	79	87	91	South East.
Wednesday,	77	87	89	South East.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50 a 62½. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 65 a 75. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. pr... em.
Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Temperance Society.

THE members of the Fayetteville Temperance Society are requested to attend a called meeting, in the Town Hall, on Thursday 29th inst. at half past 7 o'clock P. M. All others who feel an interest in the cause, or desire to join the Society, are invited to attend.

D. ANDERSON, *Pres't.*
GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.* *July* 20, 1830.

Fresh Teas, &c.

IMPERIAL, Gunpowder and Young Hyson Tea of recent importation and superior quality.
100 Bags Green Coffee,
50 Kegs Nails.
Just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
July 22, 1830. 85-3w.

J. FRISBIE,
Dentist.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Fayetteville, that he intends spending a few days with them for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession if required. He has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel where all calls relating to his profession will be thankfully received and attended to.
P. S. Ladies attended at residence if required.
July 21, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

W. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' blk & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.
JULY 20, 1830. [85tf]

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:
Materia Medica and Medical Botany by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*
Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. [85-16w]

Support the State.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

No. 1, for the benefit of the States of Delaware and North Carolina, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday the 27th July.

SCHEME.

	10,000	DOLLARS,
	3,000	DOLLARS,
	2,000	DOLLARS,
	1,830	DOLLARS,
5 Prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5 do	500	DOLLARS,
10 do	300	DOLLARS,
20 do	200	DOLLARS,
40 do	100	DOLLARS,

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

For the Lucky Numbers enclose the cash or prize tickets, and they will meet with prompt attention.
Address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY No. 13.
Twenty Thousand Dollars
HIGHEST PRIZE.

To be drawn on 31st July.—Tickets $5, for sale at
"Hewson's Lucky Office,
Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va.
July 19, 1830.

Tickets only Three Dollars.

IN THE
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY. No. 7,
To be drawn in the city of Baltimore.
On Wednesday, the 28th July.

HIGHEST PRIZE
Five Thousand Dollars!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$5,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
1 prize of	1,000	is	1,000 Dollars.
1 prize of	500	is	500 Dollars.
1 prize of	300	is	300 Dollars.
1 prize of	200	is	200 Dollars.
5 prizes of	100	is	500 Dollars.
10 prizes of	50	is	500 Dollars.
10 prizes of	20	is	200 Dollars.
35 prizes of	10	is	350 Dollars.
100 prizes of	5	is	500 Dollars.
100 prizes of	4	is	400 Dollars.
3,600 prizes of	3	is	10,800 Dollars.
3,865 prizes, amounting to			20,250 Dollars.

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—The Prizes all payable in Cash, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Tickets $3, *Halves* $1 50. *Quarters. 75 cts.*

☞ Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*
Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

☞ The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the Drawing, to those who may request it.

POETRY.

CONTEMPLATION.

He sate within a silent cave apart
From men, upon a chair of Diamond stone;
Words he spoke not, companions he had none,
But steadfastly pursued his thoughtful art,
And as he mused he pulled a slender string,
Which evermore within his hands he held;
And the dim curtain rose which had concealed
His thoughts;—the city of the Immortal King—
There pictured in its solemn pomp it lay,
A glorious country stretching round about;
And through its golden gates, passed in and out
Men of all nations on their heavenly way.
On this he mused, and mused the whole day long,
Feeding his feeble faith till it grew strong.

[SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

FAREWELL.

Yes, pride of soul shall nerve me now
To think of thee no more;
And coldness steel that heart and brow,
That passion sway'd before!
Think'st thou that I will live for thee,
To spurn at honour's stern decree,
That bids me love no more?
No! by my hopes of heaven! I'll be
With honour thine, or lost to thee.

Thy hand hath oft been clasp'd in mine
Fondly, since first we met;
My lip hath e'en been press'd to thine
In greeting wild—but yet
Lightly avails it now to tell
Of moments only loved too well!
Joys I would fain forget;—
Since memory's star can ill control
The moonless midnight of my soul!

Not seldom is the soul depress'd
While tearless is the eye;
For there are woes that wring the breast,
When Feeling's fount is dry;
Sorrows that only fade with years,
But dwelling all too deep for tears,
Rankle eternally!
Such now as in my bosom dwell,
Read them in this last word—Farewell!

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Randal Duckworth & others, vs. Bryan Borroughs and Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for Partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court that some of the Heirs of the deceased, reside out of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made 6 weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that said Heirs may have notice to appear at our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and judgment entered accordingly.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

June 8, 1830. 80

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Thomas Howard } *Petition for division of Negroes.*
To the Court. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Howard is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the said John Howard to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of our independence.

[81] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Jones Peterson, and others vs. Real Estate of Moses Peterson, deceased. } *Petition for Partition.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson & Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, that unless the said Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson, and Mary Ann his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of American Independence.

[81] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direc from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES, *For sale by*

February 4, 1830 WILLKINGS & CO. 16tf

Negroes Wanted.

I WILL give the highest cash prices, for *young, likely* NEGROES, say from ten to twenty-five years of age. *Fellows* would be preferred, with proper certificates for the New Orleans market.

LEWIS THOMAS.

Fayetteville, N C., June 23, 1830. 81tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia. Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5 4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 case super 6 4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5 4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Brape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6 4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Hemmg & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73 tf.

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE

January 14.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Edited by the Rev Geo. Burder, and the Rev Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs White Lead in oil. and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Rebecca Peterson, vs. Heirs of Moses Peterson, dec'd. } *Petition for dower.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his wife, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and of American Independence, the 54th year.

[81] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hhks.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c,
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do,
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols. Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen Cambric and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 by 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 28, 1829. 33

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand, recently occupied by Mr. Wm Tracy, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Hamburg and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made and are made calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, as to Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeable to our letter to you of the 1st August 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarboro' Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.

R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.

D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

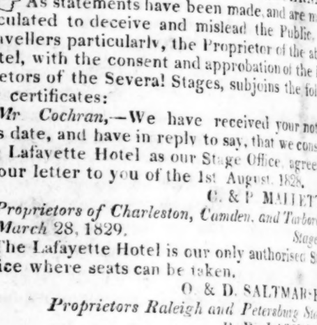
Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. ANSON.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.



JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson.

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms, Sheet Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 5-8 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

Saddle and Harness Making. Coach & Gig Trimming.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in the above business, offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally. They trust from strict attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES SUMNER,
JOHN HARTMAN.

June 10, 1830. 72tf.